

# MORNING REVIEW.

VOL. XII.

DECATUR, ILLINOIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1890.

NO. 180.

## BRADLEY BROTHERS'

### MID-SUMMER CLEARING Sale.

Seventy-five Sample Parasols bought at a sacrifice, no two alike, worth \$4 to \$6, at \$109.	Ladies' White Linen Chemisettes standing Collar, at 25c.	A Grenadine Summer Corset, all sizes, at 50c.	Ladies' roll Embroidery Collars, at 25c.	36-inch Challies in French Patterns at 18c a yard.	50 Pieces of Printed Pongees, the popular summer fabrics at 19c a yard.
Ladies' white Vassar Shirts collar and cuffs attached, \$100.	Ladies' Irish Point Lace Collar, at 50c.	Ladies Plain Muslin Skirts, at 25c.	The celebrated Standard Waist for Ladies, at \$125.	500 yards of Figured India Linens at 5c a yard.	200 Pieces of the very best quality of French Sateens, reduced from 35c to 19c, to close.
Ladies' Irish Point Embroidery Collar, at 35c.	Ladies' Heavy Silk Mitts, at 25c.	Ladies night Dresses, Embroidery Trimming, at 75c.	Cambric Corset Covers, at 25c.	1,000 Yards of Black Organndies at 15c and 18c warranted fast black.	1 Lot of Choice Scotch Gingham at 15c and 20c, early price 20c and 25c a yard.
A fine French Woven Corset, at 50c.	A Choic variety of lace Trimmed and Embroidered Corset Covers, at 50c.	30 dozen Ladies' and Misses Pure silk mitts Black, at 10c.	A large size Muslin skirt, Cambric ruffle, at 50c.	1 Case of 32-inch Outing Cloth at 8½c a yard.	Fancy Figured Brilliantines at 39c former price 50c.
Torchon Lace Trimmed Corset Covers, at 39c.	Ladies Muslin Night Dresses all sizes, at 50c.	Ladies' Point lace Collars, at 25c.	Several styles Ladies' Fine Muslin Skirts, fine embroidery ruffle, at \$100.	25 Pieces of Fine Outing Flannels at 10c a yard.	Black Dress Nets 46-inches wide at 49c.
Ladies' Muslin Skirt, Cambric Ruffle, at 75c.	A case of Ladies' Jersey Vests, at 10c.	The celebrated Standard Corset waist for young ladies, at 75c.	Boxes of Light Challes, at 4c a yard.	1 Case of American Sateen at 7c a yard.	50 pieces of Printed India silks for Summer Dresses at 45c and 50c were originally 75c and \$1.00 Yards
Ladies' Stripped Linonette Blazers, a nice waist for warm weather, at 50c.	Ladies' white shirts, standing and roll collars, at 50c.	Ladies' 4-tuck Muslin skirts, at 30c.	Boxes of Light and Dark Challes at 5c a yard.	1 Case of Best American Sateens at 10c a yard.	
	Children's Standard Corset waist at 50c.	Extra good value in Muslin night Dresse, at \$100.	1,000 Yards of Plain Black Challes at 8c a yard.		

*Bradley Bros.*

CORNER OF WATER AND WILLIAM STS.  
AGENTS FOR THE JOUVIN KID GLOVES,  
FITTED TO THE HAND AND QUALITY WARRENTED.

G R E A T

TROTTING, : PACING : and : RUNNING

— RACES —

JULY 15, 16, 17, 18,

150 FAST HORSES.

Music Every Afternoon by Goodman's Band.

RACES CALLED AT 1:30 SHARP.

CHARLES W. MONTGOMERY

CHARLES W. MONTGOMERY

CHARLES W. MONTGOMERY

REAL ESTATE,  
REAL ESTATE,  
REAL ESTATE.

LOAN AND  
LOAN AND  
LOAN AND

INSURANCE AGENT,  
INSURANCE AGENT,  
INSURANCE AGENT.

Second floor over Millikin's Bank Building,  
Decatur, Illinois.

## A. O. BOLEN,

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE  
AND LOANS OFFICE  
OVER MILLIKIN'S BANK,  
DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

If you want bargains in lots I have some, if you want a house and lot I have some to gain. I have a few houses and lots on monthly payments. Money to loan on city property and see me, no trouble to show you what I have to offer. If you want to sell your property leave it with me. I will sell it for you if you want to trade I can give you a snap have property of all kinds for sale or trade.

## MORNING REVIEW

SUNDAY, JULY 13 1890

### YOURSELF AND OTHERS

John Spence's baby is very sick. Kennedy Maxwell will Sunday in Oreada. J. B. Moore was at Long Creek on business.

P. H. Breck is visiting his sister in St. Louis. Miss Bert Dwyer, of Dalton, is visiting in the city.

Miss Ida Scott came in from Bethany yesterday.

Rev. Field, of this city, will preach at Marion to-day.

Rev. David Gay went to Arcia yesterday afternoon.

R. E. Pratt and wife came down from Chicago last night.

Della Hunt, of Mt. Zion, is visiting in town over Sunday.

Elder J. W. Robbins, of Bement, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. Orlando Powers returned from Jacksonville yesterday.

Mrs. D. W. Helmuth left yesterday for a visit in Indianapolis.

Mrs. C. E. Harper, of Bethany, is visiting relatives in the city.

F. M. Powell, of Arthur, was in the city yesterday on business.

Rev. C. H. Sheen of this city will fill the A. M. E. pulpit to day.

Mrs. John Williamson returned from Minneapolis this morning.

W. H. Carman of Long Creek, was a Decatur visitor yesterday.

Leah Ross went to Macon yesterday afternoon to visit among friends.

Cora Churchman has returned from a two weeks' visit at Springfield.

Dr. John A. Dawson and family are spending the Sabbath at Casner.

Miss Puss Stius, of Urbana, is a guest of the family of Rev. James Miller.

Attorney C. C. Leverage transacted legal business at Shelbyville yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Sieberting, of Blue Mound, are visiting at H. H. Wise's.

Frank Jack is home again after a vacation pleasantly spent in Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Harry Evans, of Chicago, arrived yesterday, and is visiting at H. S. Evans'.

Hon. J. R. Edlan, of Sullivan, affixed his name to the St. Nicholas register yesterday.

Rev. Winchell, pastor of the Baptist church of Oreada, was in the city yesterday.

J. C. Dwyer, secretary of the Toledo Bolt and Nut Co., was in the city yesterday.

F. W. Wismer and wife returned Friday evening from attending the supreme lodge of P. of F.

S. T. Keefer and daughter, Miss Lucy, are spending Sunday with relatives at Danville.

Mrs. Dan Trumpler, of Forsyth, is visiting Mr. Julius Keister on South Jackson street.

L. L. Haworth is entertaining his friend, Edward Hoskins, a capitalist of Wilmington, O.

Prof. or McCash and wife, of Kansas, are visiting friends in this city and at Harrisonburg.

J. W. Smith came in from Emery yesterday, where he has been at work for the last few days.

Rev. T. D. Weems, of Cerro Gordo, who has been in this city some time, returned yesterday.

Mrs. Lou McGinnis and Mrs. Lizzie Beal went to Warrensburg yesterday afternoon to spend Sunday.

Mrs. C. A. Powland, of Columbus, O., is visiting her sister, Miss Emma Williams on West Wood street.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Summers are back from the meeting of the Supreme Lodge K of P. at Milwaukee.

Miss Emma Friedendorf, of Madison, Ind., is visiting her cousin, Mr. P. Moran, at 121 Central avenue.

George W. Earhart has been down in the American bottoms buying potatoes, but found them quite very scarce.

Professor R. K. Shoemaker, a graduate of Monmouth college, has been engaged as principal of the Niantic schools.

President L. M. D. Hayes and daughter, Lottie, went to Mora yesterday afternoon. He will preach there to day.

Miss Kate Donley, of Fairbury, who has been visiting Mrs. John Fine for some time, returned to her home yesterday.

Elmer Robinson, of Mt. Pulaski, attended the court house labor meeting yesterday and will preach in Assumption to day.

Mrs. M. Muzzy and granddaughter, Daisy, of Arkansas are visiting with the family of L. F. Muzzy on West Eldorado street.

S. F. Payne, now of Indianapolis, arrived yesterday on a visit to his daughter and son in-law, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Stark.

Mrs. J. S. Gilbert and son, Eddie, of Niantic, passed through Decatur yesterday, on their way to Ladoga, Ind., for a two weeks' visit.

Ed Gay returned from Clinton last night to spend Sunday and Monday with his wife. He will go back to Cincinnati Monday night.

Miss Lottie Hall, Annie Nottelman, and Alta Porter of Niantic, passed through here yesterday on their way to Arcola, for a short visit.

Robert Phillips leaves to night for Cold Water, Mich., to attend the National Cutler association. From there he goes to London and Paris.

Miss Ella Willett, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Mrs. and Miss Lesure, of Danville, are visiting at the residence of Dr. Wood, on East Bradford street.

Rev. Charles Manchester, formerly pastor of the Church of God of this city, but now of Lodge, will change pulpits to day with Rev. E. H. Baker, of Springfield.

Mrs. A. C. Mayo and daughter joined her husband, Col. Mayo, and are stopping at the Denning. From here they go to Mackinac and the northern lakes.

Mrs. Joe Metlin and daughter, who have been visiting the family of J. P. Snellwood for two days, start for their home at Bitter Creek, Mont., on the canoe ball this evening.

Miss Fannie Packard, Monticello's charming vocalist, is visiting at the residence of H. W. Bartholomew. She will sing at the Christian church to day, both morning and evening.

Rev. A. Ward returned last evening from Bloomington, where he has been attending the Colored Baptist State Sunday School convention. The other delegates remain there over Sunday.

Walter Tewling received a letter from his wife yesterday, who is spending the summer at Petoska, Mich. She writes that the weather is so cold that they have to keep a fire day and night.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Grust have returned from their trip to Milwaukee and other points. While in that city Mrs. Grust had the pleasure of attending a meeting of the supreme council of the Pythian Sisters.

Miss Ida Scott came in from Bethany yesterday.

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### THE NEW PARK.

Fifty More Names Added to the List of Suggestions.

THE REVIEW had intended to close the pleasure contest of suggesting names for the new park, and of putting the matter to a vote of the people of the county. Partly on account of the lively manner in which new and appropriate names are still coming in, and partly from the fact that the races will engross public interest for this week, it has been decided to wait until next Sunday before calling for a vote and the announcement of the methods in which ballots must be cast in order to be properly counted.

In the next SUNDAY REVIEW therefore, will be printed all the suggestions that are sent in during the coming week and also the announcement of the methods which have been decided upon for arrival at the comparative popularity of the names that have been suggested.

The past week has been a very fruitful one as the following letters will show.

### TAKF YOUR CHOICE.

EDITOR REVIEW—I send you quite a list of names and I hope that among the number I have been fortunate enough to have suggested the name which shall be finally chosen for our beautiful new park. Here is my list of suggestions:

Washington Park	Eagle Park
Silver Park	Diamond Park
Cleveland Park	Woodland Park
Windso Park	Mountain Park
Hendrick Park	National Park
Citizen Park	Ocean Park
Virginia Park	Vermont Park
Walnut Park	St. John's Park
La Fayette Park	Cedar Park
Galeana Park	Adams Park
Jefferson Park	Atlantic Park
Richland Park	College Park
Orange Park	Sangamon Park
Green Park	Sugar Park
Oregon Park	Columbia Park
	Nelson Park

Decatur, Ill., July 7, 1890.

### COLUMBIA PARK.

EDITOR REVIEW—Let us christen our new park "Columbia Park," in honor of our four hundredth anniversary, and in remembrance of him who discovered our noble land, America. The park will hardly be ready to receive her baptism before 1892. I had the pleasure of naming "Oakland Park," and would be highly honored to act as sponsor for the new one.

### ALMA M. KINNEY.

Decatur, Ill., July 8, 1890.

### SEVERAL SUGGESTIONS.

EDITOR REVIEW—In regard to naming the new park, I would suggest Glenn Dale Park, Glen View Park, or Glenn Wood, etc. I think Kanan would be quite an appropriate name, but spell it Cagan.

### LIBERTY PARK.

EDITOR REVIEW—Public resorts or parks are usually intended to be places where the people can, for the time being, liberate themselves from the restraints of domestic and business cares, where recreation and innocent enjoyment are equally afforded to all where the dark lines of social distinction and class bias fade away where the people meet upon the level in Nature's bower of liberty, where all may cultivate a common interest and sympathy for the public good where the life-giving principles of our republic may be refreshed in name and in practice; therefore I suggest that the fair ground be christened "Liberty Park."

### GIRARD SCHWARTZER.

Decatur, Ill., July 10, 1890.

### 'WEST SIDE'—"IN SORT"—"LES PREVOIR."

EDITOR REVIEW—In regard to naming the park I feel I have as much interest as anyone, as the grounds were and will be a long-remembered pleasure resort of my husband's childhood, where himself, with his long gone parents, went to the fair for me. Call it West Side Park, or Resort Park, or Reservoir Park. Any of those three would be appropriate names, for it is on the west side of the city, and plenty of living water and a place of resort. As I am a constant reader of the grand old REVIEW, you will not send this to the waste basket.

### MRS. C. L. HANKE.



## MORNING REVIEW

Decatur, Illinois.

EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY.

THE REVIEW PUBLISHING CO.,

129-132 Prairie Street.

R. E. PRATT, President.

JERRY DONAHUE, Secy and Treas.

J. F. DRENNAN, General Manager.

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SUNDAY, JULY, 13, 1890.

## DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

State Ticket.

For United States Senator,

JOHN M. PALMER.

For State Treasurer...EDWARD S. WILSON

For Supt. Pub. Instruction...HENRY RAAB

For Trustees Illinois JOHN H. BRYANT

University, N. W. GRAHAM,

RICH'D D. MORGAN

Judicial Ticket.

For Clerk Supreme Court, E. A. SNIVELY

For Clerk Appellate Court, GEO. W. JONES

Congressional Ticket.

FOR CONGRESSMAN.

OWEN SCOTT.

## THE CONQUEST OF THE NORTH

Democrats May Vote but They Shall Not be Represented.

Constituional Vote 1858.

State Rep. Vote Dem. Vote

California 124,816 117,728

Connecticut 74,584 74,920

Iowa 211,598 179,887

Illinois 370,473 348,278

Michigan 238,370 213,456

Minnesota 142,492 104,386

Massachusetts 183,892 151,855

Nebraska 108,425 80,552

New York 643,750 635,757

New Jersey 144,344 151,483

Ohio 416,054 396,456

Pennsylvania 526,001 446,633

Rhode Island 21,988 17,530

Wisconsin 176,533 155,232

Totals 3,886,399 3,074,165

14 States Poll 6,480,564 votes.

14 States Elect 173 Congressmen.

3,886,399 Republican votes elect 126

3,074,165 Democratic votes elect 47

312,234 Republican votes elect 78

3,952 votes elect a Republican.

65,408 votes elect a Democrat.

The gerrymander is more effective than a shotgun.

## THE DOG DAYS.

A perusal of Friday evening's Rep will inform you that the mad time of the year, the dog days are upon us. They are coming a little earlier, but that they are headed this way there can be no doubt in the minds of those who have read that paper. The editorial column thereof, on the date mentioned, informs the people that they should beat any man for Congress who thinks the tariff is a tax. The South Western editor is again prepared to say that it is not. We admire the man's bravery, for he makes this statement well knowing that *lunatici inquieti* cases in Decatur come up before the Democratic county judge for trial.

But the Rep has some figures to show that the tariff is not a tax. Prefacing these figures is a statement to the effect that manufactured articles are cheaper now than they were during the days of reduced tariffs before the war. Democrats are asked to explain this; the inference is that protection has made them cheaper, and therefore the democrat will not explain. Well, we insist that improvement in machinery has made them cheaper in many places; one man can now do the work that a dozen did 40 years ago. We have captured and tamed new forces in the last 40 years. Manufactured articles have grown still cheaper in free-trade England than in the protected United States. Those people across the water now sell some goods so cheap that our manufacturers are compelled to beg for 87 per cent of protection against them. It all shows that outside of free trade, and in spite of protection, there has been some independent force at work to cheapen the articles of manufacture the world over.

And then there is the statement that farmer's products bring more now than they formerly did. This is attributed to protection. How does it come that the price of farm products has been almost steadily declining for more than a dozen years? If that economical heresy is one that has a beneficial effect upon the price of farm products, why does it not maintain its increase? Farmers who are now working all the day and half the night to meet the interest on the debts that have accumulated in the last 15 years, can remember when their produce sold for at least three times the price it will to-day. When you talk to these men about protection being a force that will increase the price of farm products, they will point you to the fact that it is a decrease that is now upon us. If it is the province of our policy to increase the farmer's profit, then what is the matter with such protection as we have? Has the thing gone on a drunk? During the reign of protection we have had an increase in prices, and we have also had a grinding decrease. This bastard child of class legislation must be troubled with spasms. Some how or other it allowed the farmer to do well for a while, and then it turned in and took all his gains away from him. His fate for the last 30 years is similar to that of the hog that is first fattened and then driven to market.

These experts in protection are cultivating farmers; they are in that business. If they let the farmer do well for a while, it is only that he may be a juicier piece by the time he is served up at their feast. Just now it

seems to be more profitable to the favorite of protection to let the farmer weather through the season on scant feed. They think they are wise; but they had better be careful. The farmer may be forced to think in his own behalf.

There is much more to be said about the price of farm products, but there is not space this morning. However, here is a question for South Water: If it is the effect of protection to cheapen the cost of all manufactured articles, how do you manage out of those decreased receipts to pay the higher wages you prize so glibly in election times?

**VIVE LE COMMITTEE.**  
Chairman Belden's recent address to the republican editors did not in all cases receive the basty and hearty response it got from The Rep. There is a republican paper at Syracuse, N. Y., the home of Senator Hiseck, that answered Belden in a fashion quite in contrast to the effort of The Rep. The Syracuse Journal has this to say about the address:

It is an unusual kind of a pronouncement and although coming from the chairman of the republican congressional committee, it is likely to be laughed at by the gentlemen to whom it is sent. It is no part of the functions of the newspaper press to drag the houses of Congress into the enactment of any particular legislation. Such an attempt would be arrant partisanship and unwarranted presumption, and in this instance would give the opposition party some grounds beyond what they already have for raising an issue for the elections. The Senators in Congress are presumed to be able to deal with public questions without direction of the newspapers. While criticism and comment are always in order, and doubtless are of much value at times, an organized movement of the party press under direction of a congressional campaign committee's chairman to secure legislation on which doubts may exist in the minds of legislators would be a proceeding quite novel and justly subject to condemnation. In this instance it is uncalled for and the address has little, if anything, to justify its issue. The republican newspaper editors are quite likely to tell Congressman Belden that he better attend to his own duties and that they will go on in their own way of treating public questions, including the Federal election bills, without instructions.

We warrant you that what The Journal has to say in the above will be read by more Senators than ever heard, or will hear, of The Rep. But the editor of The Journal is mistaken in his estimate of the amount of independence there is in republican papers when he says they will go on in their own way of treating public questions "without instructions." Those we have in this part of the country are always waiting for instructions. To them the edict of the canons is the supreme law of the Universe. If the Congressional committee had determined that it was safest to beat the Force bill and had sent out a request to the republican papers to ask the Senators to vote against it, 99 out of every 100 of them would have reported with the same alacrity and with the same humble and disgraceful obedience.

It would seem that journalism has got in a bad way when nearly one-half the press of a great country waits upon the call of a not very important political committee for permission to say something. Here is a question in which every man in the United States is interested; one that may go so far as to mean political slavery to him; one of such import that it makes three republican Congressmen break through the bonds which Czar Reed has thrown about large party; a question that has to do with the continuance of representative government; and in spite of all this a press that boasts itself valuable to the Nation as a moral and intellectual force takes its cue from an unknown and irresponsible campaign committee and impudently rushes in to ask Senators to vote its second-hand ideas.

At this rate, who will be ruling the country in a short time? Suppose the Senators conclude to take the advice of their party press. That press got its notion from the committee, and so the committees will rule. Has the day come when the people of this country are willing to turn the naming of their laws and the making of their thought over to campaign committees? If such is the case, let the constitution of the land be changed so the people may secure representation on those committees. Since the committees have got to dictating laws, and have only to drop a hint to send the press flying on their errands, it would be well for the people who must stand the effect to cease their strife and worry about such figureheads as Representatives and Senators and go in entirely for representation in these new back-room legislatures.

According to the present republican notion about good government, the campaign committee stands as the embodiment of all might and right. The House and Senate are on earth only as places to shelter the servants who record the will of the committee; the great moral and intellectual press acts only as a liveried messenger boy to carry notes telling what is wanted. Oh yes; let us have some laws giving us the right to choose committeemen by popular vote; and since the Representatives and Senators have become such insignificant affairs, there is nothing to be lost by turning their appointment over to the campaign committee, allowing them to hold their fluke positions during good behavior, or at the will of the committee. And the republican paper may be dispensed with altogether; it is possible to employ younger and swifter messenger boys than the men who now act as editors on those papers. And it is a great waste of time and force for a hard-worked committee in Washington to send its demands to the national capitol building via Decatur. Hire a 14-year old boy and give him a bicycle and he can do all the entire republican press is now doing. The editor of The Syracuse Journal might be hung for treason. The republican notion of popular government is to let the people vote for those who have nothing to do with the case. And when the supreme power of the committee becomes established perhaps there will be no further patriotic objection to the people

voting for powerless Senators. We have a weather bureau at Washington; let us have one on committees. It would be interesting to have the thought of republican editors predicted 24 hours in advance of its birth.

**THE REP** says that if Mr. Scott believes that a tariff is a tax, he ought to go to some insane asylum as soon as room can be made for him. It may be necessary to send this style of man to the insane asylum some day, but it will be in the capacity of attendant to those incurables who take up with the weak hallucination that a tariff is not a tax.

**WHAT is a tariff?** It is a tax. It is nothing but a tax. It is a tax which we do not pay to the government, but to the manufacturer for his private enrichment; for where protection begins, revenue ceases. The consumer is impoverished, the government is not aided.—Emory Storrs, republican statesman.

Our friend, Capt. DeWitt Columbus Shockley, will please remember his patriotic running mate in his trials to-day.

It wasn't Ed Lynch who said the tariff should be revised by its friends. That was a famous republican fake of the last campaign; and we are glad to see that the F. M. A. has sized it up very correctly.



### Cancer of the Nose.

In 1875 a sore appeared on my nose, and grew rapidly. As my father had cancer, and my husband died of it, I became alarmed, and consulted my physician. His treatment did no good, and the sore grew larger and worse in every way, until I had concluded that it was too late from its effects. I was persuaded by Dr. S. S. S., and a few bottles cured me. This was after all the doctors and other medicines had failed. I have had no return of the cancer.

MRS. M. T. MAREN,  
Woodbury, Hall County, Texas.  
Treatise on Cancer mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

### The Old Way.

Sairey Gamp, whom Dickens immortalized, used to administer medicine by clutching the patient by the throat and when he opened his mouth to grasp for breath she clucked the medicine down his throat and left him to swallow it or struggle as it suited him. This is too much the way most people administer medicine to children; nothing is more pitiable than to see a little child in the agonies of croup, fighting with both its little hands to swallow it or struggle as it suited him. This is too much the way most people administer medicine to children; nothing is more pitiable than to see a little child in the agonies of croup, fighting with both its little hands to keep away the ill-tasting draughts that the nurse is trying to pour down its throat. Nothing of this sort is needed with Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure. The children like to take it, and as it contains no opium or anything deleterious there is no harm to be found even from an over-dose. Children can take it freely. When the little ones come home from school with wet feet and night comes on they begin to grow hoarse and their cheeks flush, and they show signs of approaching fever, lose no time but give them a dose of Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure before supper; repeat the dose before going to bed and you will be spared of pain of seeing them in the throes of this most dreaded disease of childhood, besides passing wakeful night at their bedside.

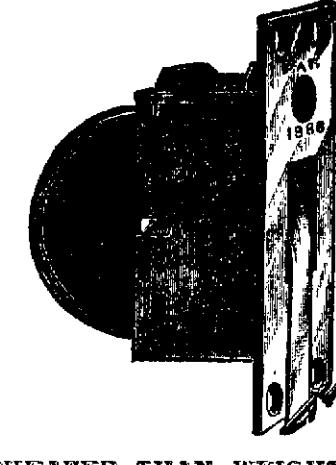
It is one of the virtues of the most excellent remedy that it not only cures every individual case of croup but it prevents a recurrence of the malady. Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure should therefore be kept on hand in every household, for it is an absolute specific for croup and all disease that come from colds.

SYLVAN REMEDY CO.,  
Peoria, Ill.  
For Sale by All Druggists.

## PULLMAN SASH BALANCE.

No broken cords or clumsy weights.

The only perfect Balance.



## CHEAPER THAN WEIGHTS.

Warranted to last a Lifetime.

Can be used on old or new Windows

Call and Examine Them.

### FOR SALE BY

## LYTLE & ECKLES.

### AT DECATUR



Made By  
Union Workmen.

Manufactured by  
KECK & WEIGAND, Decatur, Ill.

These cigars can be purchased at all the leading stores in the county.

## UNION DEPOT TIME CARD.

In effect May 18, 1890.

Wabash Railway.

TO CHICAGO.

FROM CHICAGO.

TO ST. LOUIS.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

TO QUINCY.

FROM QUINCY.

TO TOLEDO.

FROM TOLEDO.

TO KELLOGG.

FROM KELLOGG.

TO ARRIVE.

DEPART.

No 1. 2:45 p.m. No 2. 11:50 a.m.

No 3. 3:45 p.m. No 4. 11:00 a.m.

No 5. 5:05 p.m. No 6. 1:15 p.m.

No 7. 7:00 a.m. No 8. 4:45 p.m.

No 9. 10:30 a.m. No 10. 6:30 p.m.

# A TREMENDOUS CUT IN PRICES

# Greatest Bargains of the Season!

## ALL SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS MUST GO REGARDLESS OF COST.

## Now is the Time to Buy Your Supplies.

# LINN & SCRUGGS,

WILL SELL FOR THE FOLLOWING WEEK:

### AT 9 CTS.

200 Pieces fine quality Satin Plaids in white, pink and blue, actually worth 16 to 20c—will be sold at 9 cents.

### AT 5 CTS.

150 Pieces India Challies, new designs and fast colors, worth 10c, price now 5 cents.

### AT 8 CTS.

100 Pieces choice styles Figured Sateens, former price 15c reduced to 8 cents.

### AT 48 CTS.

2,000 Yards 45-inch Hemstitched Embroidered Flouncing, good values at \$1.00, will be closed out at 48 cents.

### AT 24 CTS.

50 Pieces Turkey Red Table Linen warranted fast color, reduced to 24c—worth 50 cents.

### AT 15 CTS.

100 Pieces Fine Wool Challies, very handsome patterns, former price 25c—reduced to 15 cents.

### WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR



### CELEBRATED KID GLOVES

PERFECTION OF FIT

"ALL FIRST QUALITY GLOVES  
BRANDED WITH OUR NAME  
IN FULL IN LIFT HAND GLOVE"

### BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

All gloves purchased of us repaired in an  
artistical manner free of charge.

### AT 29 CTS.

50 Dozen Full Regular Imported Ladies' French Rose, cost 50c a pair, will be closed out at 29 cents.

### AT 33½ CTS.

100 Dozen Gentlemen's Gauze shirts special bargain at 33½c, former price 50 cents.

### AT 25 CTS.

500 Pairs Imported Black all Silk Jersey Mitts, best value ever offered at 25 cents.

### AT 35 CTS.

50 Pieces 48-inch wide Black Drapery Fish Net, grand bargain, at 35c—well worth 60 cents.

### AT 98 CTS.

200 26-inch Gloria Sun Umbrellas, the biggest bargain ever offered, at 98c, actually worth \$1.25.

### AT 10 CTS.

100 Pieces French Styles Outing Cloth, in rich, wide stripes, will be closed out at 10c, worth 20 cents.

The balance of our Embroideries, Laces, Corsets, Fans, Baby Caps, Ruchings, Lace Collars and all Silk Flouncings will be CLOSED OUT at Greatly Reduced Prices.

# LINN & SCRUGGS,

Agents Butterick's Patterns and Hercules White Shirts. Price of "DELINEATOR" at our counter, 10c; by mail, 13c. Orders from a distance receive prompt and careful attention

JOHN G. CLOYD,

### Mixed Paints

READY FOR USE,

—AT—

KING & WOOD'S

NORTH WATER ST.

### Heart Disease.

Read the hospital reports, read the monthly reports, read the medical publications, read the daily newspapers, and learn how widespread is heart disease, how difficult detection is to most people, how many die, how sudden are the deaths, it causes, then read Dr. Flint's treatise on heart disease, and learn what it is, what causes it, what disease it gives rise to, what its symptoms are, and how it may be attacked. If you find that you have heart disease, ask your druggist for a bottle of Dr. Flint's Remedy. The treatise may be had on application to Mack Drug Co., N. Y.

### Burlington Route.

But one night from Burlington to Denver "The Burlington's Number One" daily vestibule express leaves Chicago at 1 p. m. and arrives at Chicago at 6:30 p. m. the next day. Quicker time than by any other route.

Direct connection with this train from Peoria. Additional express trains, making

as quick time as those of any other road from Chicago, St. Louis and Peoria to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Cheyenne, Denver, Atchison, Kansas City, Houston, and all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

### Garver's Gather.

A committee representing the numerous branches of the Garver family, early pioneers of this section, met at the St. Nicholas hotel yesterday to arrange for their annual reunion. Among those present were:

Abram Garver, of Argenta; Felix Garver,

of Decatur; Samuel Garver, of Farmer City; J. J. Garver, of Cerro Gordo, and E.

M. Garver. Arrangements were not all

completed, consequently there will be

another meeting of the committee at the St. Nick next Thursday at 10:30.

### Progress.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

### Difficulty Surmounted.

It is often very difficult to tell what kind of a laxative to give to a very young child who is suffering from constipation. The only medicine which is at the same time perfectly safe, effective, safe, and pleasant to take, is Hamburg Figs. 25 cents. Dose one Fig. Mack Drug Co., N. Y.

### Sand and Gravel for Sale.

Good gravel and sand delivered to any part of the city. Telephone 850, or leave orders at Martin's coal office, 608 North Main street.

### Special.

Take meals and board at Combs' restaurant. Best appointed place in the city. Everything first-class. Opposite Grand Opera House, 139 North Water street.

### During July and August

Scoville's Easy Payment furniture house will be closed in the evening except on Saturday evening.

# FIELD & WILSON

## Plumbers, Steam & Gas Fitters

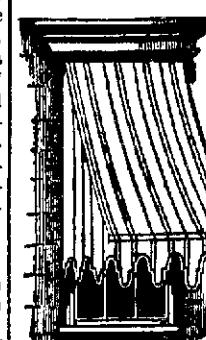
Dealers in Gas Fixtures, Globes, Iron and Lead Pipe, Bath Tubs, Pumps, Water Closets, Sinks, Glazed Sewer Pipe, etc. Personal attention given all work.

## Jobbing Promptly Attended To.

TELEPHONE 76.

259 N. Main St., DECATUR.

# W.D. Chamberlain & Co



## AWNINGS.

## TENTS and

## MATTRESSES.

245 North Main Street, : Library Block.

## THE CLOSING OUT SALE

AT

## ABEL'S CARPET HOUSE

Will continue daily until every article of Carpets is sold. Don't be misled. Never mind other quotations; come and get the choice new styles at prices lower than ever offered.

## ABEL'S CARPET HOUSE.

# THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Items of Interest from Washington City.

## THE DAY'S DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

The Silver Conference Bill Passed by the House by a Strict Party Vote—Remarks of Conger, Bland, Cutcheon and Hermann on the Report—The President Proclaims a Published Letter a Forgery—The Senate Rules.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 12.—In the house Saturday Conger of Iowa called up the conference report on the silver bill. He said that the bill presented in the report was in the nature of a compromise. It was not just such a bill as he thought congress ought to pass. It was not just such a bill, perhaps, as any member of the house would like to pass if he were preparing a measure to state his convictions. But it was a bill that would answer the demand of the country, the demands of the silver miners, the agriculturists, the laborers and the business men of the country. The whole tenor of the measure remonetizes silver. It would give an additional circulation of \$57,750,000 a year at the present price of silver. It silver went up to a parity with gold it would give an increase of \$70,000,000. The last section of the bill unlocated \$70,000,000, now tied up for the redemption of bank notes, making the total increase of circulation in the next twelve months \$140,000,000.

### A Purely Republican Measure.

He wanted the Democratic party to tell the country whether it was unwilling to refuse to support a bill that would give the people this large measure of relief. This was a Republican measure, and every financial measure of importance that had been successful in this country (with one solitary exception) had been a Republican measure. The pending measure had been agreed upon by Republicans only, it might pass here by Republican votes only. It would then go to where it would be signed by a Republican president and thence it would go to a country which would give such a Republican endorsement that many gentlemen on the other side would not be here to vote in the next congress. The work of the house has been moving the country rapidly towards the establishment of a parity between silver and gold. When congress met, silver was 93 cents an ounce. Friday it sold for 100% cents. Since it had been announced that the conference had agreed upon a bill, silver had gone up more than 3 cents an ounce.

### A Dumping Ground for Silver.

Cutcheon of Michigan regarded the conference bill as a vast improvement over the monstrosity sent here by the senate, which proposed to make the United States mint the dumping ground for all the silver of the world for the benefit of speculators. It would give the country an additional currency of metal and paper for the uses of business.

Hermann of Oregon said that he favored the bill, although it did not contain the fullest recognition of the equality of gold and silver as money metals, was a concession on both sides of the question. It was a victory for the popular demand. It was a long step towards free coinage. He had no doubt that after the fall elections there would be a stronger representation here on the line of free coinage of silver.

### A Result of Secret Meetings.

Bland of Missouri concurred with the gentleman in hoping that the next house would be a free coinage house. But that house would be composed of those who advocated free coinage and who stood by their color. It would not be composed of the Republican party, which by law rule had voted down and stifled free coinage. If free coinage came at all it would come from that party which had stood firm to the flag of free coinage, and which had not surrendered its principles at the beck of Wall street. He denied that the bill was the result of a free and fair conference. It was the result of secret meetings of the Republican conference. He, as a conferee, had known nothing of the measure until it had been framed and the report was ready to be signed. The Democratic members had been ignored in the preparation of the bill. The bill was one which practically demonetized silver. It was a sugar-coated quinine pill. On the first reading it seemed that the secretary was to purchase 4,500,000 ounces every month, but when a man rolled the pill around in his mouth he began to taste the bitterness of so much thereof as may be off.

The silver conference bill was finally passed in the house—yes 123, nays 90. A strict party vote.

In the Senate.

After meeting to discuss the senate's proposal of the two slippings bills.

### It is a Forgery.

W. S. BROWN, July 12.—The Pres letter has not yet been answered by her in response to an invitation to attend the national encampment at Carlisle, Pa., on the 1st and 2d of August. Her letter of invitation was written by Private Secretary, and, and merely, stated that while it is impossible to attend the exhibition.

### To Change the Senate Rules.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 12.—Acting under instructions from the senate Republican caucus, the caucus committee of seven met Saturday morning in the room of the committee on rules and discussed the proposition to change the rules of the senate so as to make it possible to limit debate on pending measures. The form of the proposed change was discussed for about two hours without final result.

### Romanian Adopts the Gold Standard.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 12.—The director of the mint has received from the minister of the United States at Bucharest an account of the recent demonetization of full legal tender silver coins by the Romanian government in pursuance of a law passed by the chamber of deputies in March last, substituting the single gold standard for the double standard in that country.

### Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 12.—The president has approved the act to incorporate the North River bridge company, authorizing the construction of a bridge and approaches at New York city, across the Hudson river.

### A Failure in Hostility.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—William Wrightson, manufacturer of hosiery, has assigned. Liabilities estimated at \$40,000.

## POWDERLY'S POLITICAL PLAN.

He wants to Knock Out State's Rights in Presidential Elections.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 12.—General Master Workman Powderly said Friday: "The Knights of Labor will have ballot reform bills before nearly every state legislature next winter. I am in favor of having the presidential electors chosen by districts, with two at large, instead of by states, as they are now elected. That would not shut out the Republicans or the Democrats of a certain state entirely.

### Going to Agitate the Matter.

"For instance, Pennsylvanians bound to elect all Republican electors, and Mississippi all Democratic ones. The Democrats of Pennsylvania and the Republicans of Mississippi have no voice in the selection of a president at all. An election by districts would avoid all this, and would, I firmly believe, be for the best interests of the people. As soon as other matters warrant, I am going to agitate this matter."

### WORLD'S FAIR SECRETARY.

The Hon. Benjamin Butterworth Selected for the Position.

CHICAGO, July 11.—It took three ballots to elect the Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, the noted Ohio congressman, secretary of the exposition company. Twice it was a vote of 21 to 7, but when some of the directors who had been to Washington in the preliminary stages of world's fair business told their fellow-members how gallantly Ben Butterworth of Ohio had fought in congressional committees for the location of the fair in Chicago, his election as secretary of the local board was made unanimous.

During the talk about electing him a very flattering telegram from Chauncey M. Depew in reference to Mr. Butterworth's qualifications for the place was read by one of the directors.

Mr. Butterworth Saturday telegraphed his acceptance of the position.

### CHIVALROUS WISCONSIN MEN.

They Pelt a Citizen with Eggs Because He Got Out the Female Vote.

BUTTERNUT, Wis., July 12.—County Superintendent Broer was pelted with rotten eggs at the polls Friday. He was active in getting the women of the school district out to vote for a new building and longer terms. The men didn't object to the school building or longer terms, but they were paralyzed with astonishment at the sight of women actually voting, and their anger knew no bounds when it was found that the women had won the point at issue.

They were only prevented from demolishing the ballot boxes and destroying the record of the election by the prompt action of a few cool-headed men. When the supply of eggs ran out affairs became somewhat quiet.

### Frightful Death of a Conductor.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Shortly after 8 o'clock Saturday morning while running through the tunnel from the north approach a Lincoln avenue train jumped the track just before it reached the center arches. As it did so Conductor E. W. Wygant, who was standing on the rear of a trailing car, lost his balance and was thrown against the west wall. His head first struck the wall while a portion of his body remained on the car. Before he could be caught he was drawn into the narrow space between the car and the wall and crushed and mangled into a almost unrecognizable mass of quivering, bleeding flesh.

### The Cloak-Makers' Strike.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The striking cloak-makers and the employers held a conference Friday. Of the six demands made by the strikers, four were conceded. The fifth—pay for time lost during the strike—was temporarily withdrawn. The sixth—discharge of the men who have taken strikers' places—was the bone of contention. No agreement was reached, but another meeting will be held. It is believed that the strike is practically over.

### He Probably Feels Better Now.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 12.—The citizens of Holland were considerably surprised by seeing a black flag floating from the top of the high school. The reason ascribed for this remarkable proceeding is that the school board appointed a new janitor, and the present incumbent to relieve his feelings raised the black flag on the building, locked up the building and hid the key.

### Will Have to Re-Marry.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., July 12.—The New Era newspaper prints two columns of names of people who have been married since 1887, of which there is no legal evidence. The list includes many prominent people of the county, and scores have died to marry. Some attorneys claim that hundreds of business transactions are void if any one chooses to dispute them.

### Eliza at Muskegon, Mich.

MUSKEGON, Mich., July 12.—Fire was discovered at about 1 o'clock Friday afternoon in the lumber yard of the Duryea Lumber company at their mills No. 2 at North Muskegon. A high wind was prevailing at the time and all the lumber north of the mill, about 5,000,000 feet of dry yard stock was burned. The total loss is about \$20,000; insurance, \$4,000.

### Funeral of Eliza Flak.

COLDWATER, Mich., July 12.—The remains of the late Clinton B. Flak, the Prohibition candidate for president of the United States in the last campaign, arrived at his old home from New York Saturday afternoon and were interred in the family lot of the old village cemetery. The town was in mourning, and business was generally suspended.

### Suit Against a Doctor.

BLOOMINGTON, Illa., July 12.—William Crumpton, of Coffey, has brought suit for \$6,000 damages against Dr. D. T. Douglas, of that place, alleging that he is the victim of the doctor's malpractice. He claims that he has been permanently injured by Dr. Douglas' failure to properly set a fractured bone.

### Mrs. Logan Will Be There.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 12.—It is given out authoritatively that Mrs. John A. Logan, accompanied by Gen. Distin and his staff, will accompany the Iowa delegation to the national encampment of the G. A. R. at Boston in August.

### Stolen Powder Recovered.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 12.—Inspector Watkins has found several thousand dollars in currency near Jamestown, N. D., which had been concealed by the men who robbed the Northern Pacific train June 7.

### Sentenced to Death.

OMAHA, Neb., July 12.—Ed. Neil, convicted of the murder of Allen Jones, has been sentenced to be hanged on Oct. 25.

## THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Philip Fackin, a well known citizen of Daviess county, Ills., was killed on his farm in Thompson township Friday forenoon. He had held the office of police magistrate for thirty consecutive years.

It is reported that Grover Cleveland will be offered a retainer to plead the cause of the Louisiana lottery in the courts.

A Boston woman, who invented a shoe sewing machine, sold the patent for \$150,000.

The Observer, published at Niantic, Ill., has suspended all the material has been moved to Pawnee, Ill.

Fizzer is the name of a candidate for governor in Arkansas.

The London News states that Mrs. Frank Leslie will marry the Marquis de Neville.

Hortense Mapes, a beautiful young steam-ograper in a Cleveland railroad office, has sued John F. Harper, a wealthy banker of Chagrin Falls, for breach of contract. She says she left him off from a matrimonial engagement on his promise to pay her \$2,000 in \$500 installments. She says he hasn't paid the fourth installment.

The Democratic congressional convention at Orrville, Ohio (McKinley's district), nominated John G. Warwick for congress, on the seventy-fourth ballot, Friday evening.

John LaFgreen, for years paymaster at the Deere & Co. works in Moline, Ill., was imprisoned Friday on his confession of sundry defalcations amounting to \$1,000.

A director of the Maryland penitentiary said Friday that ex-State Treasurer Archer is not only a very sick man but that his mind is becoming affected, and that he will be insane, or perhaps dead, inside of three months.

James Zeliff, of Tecumseh, Mich., was killed Thursday night by a freight train. He was walking on the track and, being deaf, received no warning of the approaching locomotive.

At Cardigan, Ill., Edward Bonde, a well-known turner, was killed by a mud bull Friday.

Two little daughters of Zatique Lapord at Montreal were amusing themselves by smoking cigarettes when the clothing of one of them, aged 7 years, the young r of the two, caught fire. She was so seriously burned that she died in an hour.

The furnaces of the Chestnut Iron Ore company at Pittsburg have shut down owing to dullness of the market and a large stock on hand.

Sylvanus Palmerston, a prosperous farmer near Barboursville, Pa., was beaten to death with a hoe by a hired man who had become insane.

At an unveiling of a statue to Jeanne d'Arc in France, thirty descendants of her brothers were present.

David Walton, an old Virginia slave, a resident of Pella, Iowa, died Friday at the age of 112 years.

Chauncey M. Depew has arrived in London.

A young woman at Madison, Ind., being frightened, screamed loudly and dislocated her jaw.

A hungry horse tied in front of a dry goods store at Norristown, Pa., devoured part of a box of cheap straw hats.

### Surprised by the Marriage.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12.—A special from Fort Worth, Tex., to The Times-Democrat says: Much surprise has been caused by the marriage on July 5, of Mayor W. S. Pendleton and Addie Cullen, a telephone operator. It was supposed that the mayor was a man of family, but it transpires that last August he procured in Chicago a divorce from his first wife on the ground that his wife had been unfaithful to him.

SALESMEN WANTED—Permanent employment. Good salary or commission. Fine outfitts. Full line of fruit and flowers. Prices low. A. D. PRATT, nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.

### NOTICE—I will post and distribute bills of

all kinds in Decatur and throughout the county at reasonable rates. Satisfaction guaranteed or no charges made. Persons desiring such work done will please call on me at my office and I will call and make satisfactory arrangements.

### I ORDER—To change my business by the 20th of this month I will sell my groceries at cash. Now your time, call at 537 North Church street. G. M. Proctor.

### SALESMEN WANTED—Permanent employ-

ment. Good salary or commission. Fine outfitts. Full line of fruit and flowers. Prices low. A. D. PRATT, nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.

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### NOTICE

BEST 5c CIGAR

BEST 5c CIGAR.

# "THE HUMMER."

Manufactured by T. J. OSBORNE,

629 North Water Street, Decatur, Ills.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

"GO."

THE HORSES ARE ALL HERE AND READY TO START.

A Great Crowd of Fine Horses—We Laid Freeport Out—Everybody Praises the Track—Program for the Week—Some Noted Stables That Are Represented.

The men who have had the race meeting in hand so far have reason this morning to be proud of their work. There are actually as many horses on the grounds as can be accommodated, and there will be calls for more stalls before this day is over. The horses that are here are the best of that ever went on an Illinois circuit. A man who is acquainted with race horses went out to the ground last afternoon and remarked after looking them over and reading their records: "If all Decatur does not turn out to see these races, then there is no use in trying to bring out our people."

About 100 horses came from Springfield yesterday and they made 125 on the grounds at 6 o'clock last night. More horses came in during the evening, so there must be about 150 out there this morning. It took some work to bring over the fine body of horses from Springfield. There is a postponed meeting at Freeport this week. It was to be held there some weeks ago but the river backed onto the track and made a duck pond. The Freeport men did all in their power to get the best of the Springfield horses. They even went so far as to say that our track is only half finished. B. Z. Taylor and Dr. Reid heard of the story that was going and so they took a trip to Springfield and chinned for a while about the surpassing attractions of Decatur and the special glory of the race track. The result was we got the horses, and Freeport will have to go out and rustle among its country cousins for the plow nag whose mother was a great quarter horse in her day. When you run up against Decatur you meet John L. Sullivan, beastly sober and trained to fight for a kingdom.

Now that the race horse men are here to see and try for themselves you will hear no more in disparagement of the Decatur track. They all say that there is nothing like it in the country. The man who says that it is only half finished must be up to the fact that our people intend to put a polished brass railing around it and a golden stairway in the grand stand just as soon as they can catch a little time.

The street car line now runs to the track, and regular trips were made all day yesterday. The horses that go in the first races will be worked this morning. There are about 40 of them, and no doubt there will be a big crowd out to see the exercise. The gates are open and all can get in.

There are four race meetings in Illinois this week; at Elgin, Fairbury, Decatur and Freeport; that is, there are four advertised, but Freeport may fall down again.

The committee that was appointed to see the merchants about closing next Thursday afternoon continued its work yesterday. Everyone seen expressed a willing readiness to close; so that from 2 to 5 p. m. next Thursday the city will look like a deserted metropolis.

Admission to the grounds during the races will be 50 cents. An extra charge of 10 cents will be made for seats in the grand stand.

The pool privilege for the meeting was bought by A. A. Swearingen, of Mendota. There will be auction pools, mutuels and bookmaking. The pool boxes will open about a half-hour before the races each day. Following is the program of the races for the meeting:

TUESDAY, JULY 15.

Foals 1888, trot, stake \$200, 19 entries.

2:35 trot, purse \$500, 11 entries.

2:24 trot, purse \$500, 10 entries.

2:45 pace, purse \$500, 11 entries.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16.

Foals 1888, trot, stake \$200, 9 entries.

2:40 trot, purse \$500, 11 entries.

2:24 pace, purse \$500, 13 entries.

Running,  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile dash, entries close night before race.

THURSDAY, JULY 17.

Foals 1888, trot, stake \$200, 12 entries.

2:30 trot, purse \$500, 8 entries.

Free-for-all trot, purse \$500, 8 entries.

2:33 pace, purse \$500, 9 entries.

Running,  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile and repeat, entries close night before race.

FRIDAY, JULY 18.

Three-year-old and under, pacing, stake \$200, 10 entries.

3:00 trot, guaranteed stake \$1,000, 10 entries.

Free-for-all pace, purse \$500, 5 entries.

Among the noted stables represented at the grounds is that of C. F. Emery, Cleveland, O., 14 horses; Pabst stock farm, Milwaukee, 6 horses; Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Pa., 13 horses; Hickory Grove farm (J. L. Case), Racine, Wis., 3 horses; Bruce Carr, Indianapolis, 5 horses. The Rensselaer stock farm, of Indiana, is also well represented.

W. C. T. U. Evangelistic Work.

During the warm term the meetings at the rooms in Library block will be suspended and the W. C. T. U. workers will hold a series of mission services.

To-day the meeting will be held at the Baptist mission in East Park Boulevard at 4 p. m. Mrs. M. Stafford will conduct the services. Scripture reading by Mrs. H. R. Wilson, prayers by Mrs. Gay and Mrs. Baker, Music by Mrs. Crawford. The address will be given by Miss Jennie Gardner. There will be good singing. All are invited to come and bring "Gospel Hymns" and B. Fay Mill's hymn book.

## TRACK AND TRAIN.

The number of railroads that have been sold under foreclosure or have passed into the hands of receivers during the first six months of 1890 is the subject of an article that appears in the Railway Age. The roads sold under foreclosure were 21 in number, with an aggregate mileage of 1,930, a total funded debt of \$25,930,000, and capital amounting to \$56,147,000. This is the worst showing that has been made in the corresponding period for several previous years. The number of roads for which receivers were appointed during the six months was nine, with a total mileage of 1,380, a total funded debt of \$24,616,000, and aggregate capital stock of \$22,576,000.

Gen. Ericson, a freight conductor on the Chicago division of the Wabash, got his hand between the drawbar and the deadwood, while coupling cars at Bement Friday night, and had it badly mashed. He was brought to Decatur yesterday morning and Dr. Hostetter dressed the injured member. The hand will probably be saved, but Ericson will be laid up for several weeks. Elmer Wellard, Wabash brakeman, met with a somewhat similar accident while coupling cars at the same place—Bement—yesterday afternoon. His right hand was caught and badly crushed, though he will not lose any of his fingers. He was brought here for treatment by the company's surgeon, Dr. Hostetter.

A special train with D. J. Mackey, president of the P. D. & E. system, T. A. Allen, chief engineer, S. P. Munson, superintendent of bridges and buildings, C. E. Kees, roadmaster, and R. D. Starbuck, superintendent, on board, passed through the city yesterday morning en route for Evansville. They had been over the P. D. & E. route, including its branches, on a tour of inspection.

## Baptist Pulpit Committee.

A REVIEWER saw a member of the Pulpit committee of the Baptist church yesterday and asked him what that committee has done. The member said that the committee has been hard at work all the time trying to get the proper man to take the place of Dr. Vosburgh. They have been to hear many preachers and have made inquiries about the qualifications of others who were recommended to their attention. Most of the committee have at last settled upon a man who they think will do. They have sent him an invitation to come to Decatur and spend a week at the church and with the members of the congregation. If everything proves mutually satisfactory an offer will be made him.

The committee man would not state the name of the preacher invited, as he did not yet know the invitation would be accepted. But the committee has its eye on several other good men and every day it hears indirectly of others. The committee thinks it is well to take plenty of time to make the choice of a new pastor: as the men who can fill the place of Dr. Vosburgh are not to be found in a day. As the salary that is paid here is about \$2,000 a year, with the certainty of a raise for good work, it seems that, with time, there should be no trouble in securing an able man.

## Police Pickings.

Blake, who was arrested on the complaint of the Sullivans, charged with perjury, was taken from the jail yesterday morning by Constable Midkiff and taken before Justice Hammer, who fixed the preliminary hearing for Thursday morning, and in default of a \$200 bond he was turned over to the care of Sheriff Mauzy.

Pettigrew, arrested in Springfield by Constable Midkiff, on complaint of Frank Andrews for stealing a coat, was also arraigned before Justice Hammer. The hearing was set for Saturday morning and bail fixed at \$150 and in default thereof Pettigrew was returned to jail. It is thought the matter will be adjusted by a return of the clothes and the amount paid.

Samuel Woody was arrested yesterday on complaint of John Miller for non-payment of a board bill. He was taken before Justice Curtis and finally settled by giving an order for the amount on P. H. Hunt, the sewer contractor.

## Death of Mrs. Nancy Barnett.

Mrs. Nancy Barnett, mother of John T. Barnett, engineer at the city waterworks, died at Greely, Col., on July 3rd, and was buried on July 7th. The deceased was in the 79th year of her age, and had made her home in Decatur with her son until she left for Greely four years ago, to await the final summons at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Col. Williams. Mrs. Barnett was born at Oxford, O., and came to Greene county, Ill., in 1830. Her husband was Rev. William Barnett, who died in 1853. He was a pioneer member of the Illinois Methodist conference and preached on the Greenfield circuit. Many Decatur people will remember Mrs. Barnett as a noble Christian woman. For 60 years she was a member of the Methodist church.

Dr. Hubbel's entire stock of fine spectacles at Post's jewelry store to be closed out at half price. Perfect fit guaranteed.

## The Camp Meeting.

The program at the Oakland Park camp meeting to-day calls for services at 10:30 a. m., and at 3:30 and 8 o'clock p. m.

## WILL AN EDITOR LIE.

The People of Illinois Say Their Editor Will.

EDITOR REVIEW:—We notice that in your paper of this morning you copy from the Illinois State Center, of Illinois, a mean and slanderous lie published by Spencer of the State Center, charging that Elder R. E. Howell was leaving here on account of dissatisfaction over his neglecting a Wednesday evening prayer meeting for a game of croquet. The whole article is a malicious falsehood and slander, manufactured out of whole cloth by this man Spencer, who at divers times previous to this instance, has prostituted his paper to base and unworthy purposes. Truth and justice and the respectable citizens of this community demand that this living editor and slanderer be rebuked.

The time—the only time—Mr. Howell remained away from prayer meeting, he had labored hard all that day putting new chairs in the church and when he got his supper it was too late for him to go to his residence and exchange his clothing. He did not prefer croquet to prayer meeting. The statement of The State Center is a slanderous falsehood, intended by the perpetrator to injure the influence of Mr. Howell, simply because this insignificant country editor does not like Mr. Howell.

J. H. McGUFFIN,  
CORNELIA BAKER,  
C. A. CANTRELL,  
FLORENCE BAKER,  
A. J. McGUFFIN,  
M. L. McGUFFIN,  
DAVID JOHNSTON,  
M. B. GARRER,  
W. F. CORRELL.

Illiopolis, Ill., July 11, 1890.

## The Parks of London.

Here is something about London parks. Battersea park covers an area of 199 acres; Brixton park contains 664 acres, but from a large portion of this the public are excluded; Greenwich park contains 185 acres, almost all devoted to the public; Hamilton Court park, with an area of 752 acres, is wholly unreserved, and the same may be said of Hampton Court (74 acres) and Hampton Court Inclosure gardens (42 acres); Hyde park, with 360 acres, is also practically unreserved, and the public have equal freedom in Kensington park (49 acres), Kensington gardens (274 acres), Kew gardens (248 acres), and Regent's park (472 acres), the largest reservation in Regent's park being 31 acres for the Zoological gardens; Richmond Old Deer park, containing 363 acres, is not open to the public; Richmond and Petersham parks cover 2,470 acres; St. James' park (83 acres) and Victoria park (212 acres) are unreserved; but from Windsor Green park, which covers 5,300 acres, 1,385 acres must be deducted from which the public are excluded; Windsor Home park consists of 73 acres, with no restrictions to the public. —San Francisco Argonaut.

## The Meanest Man in Maine.

A man who owes us over two years' subscription put his paper back in the postoffice last week, marked "Refused." We have heard of many mean men. There is a man who used the wart on his neck for a collar button, the one who pastured a goat on his grandmother's grave, the one who stole copper from a dead man's eyes, the one who got rich by giving his five children a nickel each to go to bed without supper and then stealing the nickel after the children were asleep; but for downright meanness the man who will take a paper for years, never pay anything for it, mark it "Refused," and then stick it back into the postoffice is entitled to the first premium. Now, if this man don't settle his account with this office inside of three weeks we shall tell who he is and where he lives, and invite him to go down the grand circuit of cat-o'-fairs to be exhibited as the meanest man on earth.—Norway (Me.) Advertiser.

## Roses in China.

In no other part of the world has the cultivation of roses been brought so nearly to perfection as in China. The rose gardens of the emperor of the Flower Kingdom are gorgeous in the extreme. The revenue obtained yearly from the oil of roses and rose water is enormous and a great addition to the imperial coffers. Only the members of the royal family and the nobility, high military officials, mandarins, etc., are allowed to have any of the roses in their dwellings.

Very severe punishment is meted out to the ordinary citizen in whose possession even a drop of the precious essence is found.—Philadelphia Times.

## A Murder at Johnstown.

JOINTSTOWN, Pa., Aug. 7.—Harry Moyer, of Supt. Hughes' carpenter force, Tuesday night shot and instantly killed James McCormack. There had been a row between these men last Sunday, and McCormack came into Moyer's tent about 9 o'clock and began to abuse him and drew a revolver and shot McCormack through the heart. He was locked up. He says the shooting was done in self-defense. McCormack's body was taken to the morgue. Moyer is from Norris town and McCormack was a tramp from Philadelphia.

## A Odious Smell.

The smell of burning paper inseparable from a cigarette is so odious to many people, that I have deemed it necessary to hang up signs in the cabin and the dining hall upstairs, requesting gentlemen not to smoke cigarettes. There is no objection to the fumes of a good cigar in any dining hall. Very few people would object to it, while very few can tolerate the odor of a cigarette. I have noticed in quite a number of offices and business houses about the city a printed prohibition of cigarette smoking hanging on the wall.—Restaurant Keeper in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## His Family.

George—Speaking of your wife, I have never seen her yet.

Jack—Is that so? You must come in with me. By the by, I have a new dog I want to show you, too; meet wonderful fellow—a terrier. Here's my house. We'll go in the back way—dog's in the yard.—New York Weekly.

## THE FEDERATION.

Lindsay's Attempt to Unite Farm and Labor Organizations.

The farmers of Macon county are strongly organized. So are the miners and several other trades unions, but they are all strictly non-political. John Lindsay has been trying to get them to unite on a common platform, so that he can use their combined political power in the coming campaign. These organizations are willing enough to come together for union and consultation, but they haven't enough confidence in Lindsay to enter the political field under his leadership.

It was for this reason we think that there was not a larger attendance at the union meeting at the court house yesterday. There were only about 30 present, and 20 of these were farmers, most of them members of the F. M. B. A., though that organization did not recognize the meeting by sending any regularly accredited delegates.

The meeting was called to order by John Lindsay, and Mr. Good, a farmer, was chosen chairman, while Michael Kelly, a coal miner, was elected to the secretary's chair. After stating the object of the meeting A. G. Webber, v. h. was present by invitation, was asked to address the meeting. He spoke on the objects to be attained by such organizations, and made

## Cerro Gordo.

Special Correspondence to The Review.

M. N. Michels has occupied his new residence property on the north side.

Mrs. Gaston is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Seely, near Atwood this week.

Messrs. Wolf and Near, of Mt. Morris, are visiting friends in town this week.

John Dobson is clerking in the Indiana store during the absence of the proprietor.

F. M. White and wife have occupied the property lately purchased by J. H. Garver.

The stores occupied by Scott & Martin and Boeher & Mikels have been fitted up with new awnings.

Mr. and Mrs. William Landis were called to Indiana Wednesday by the death of an infant child of George Little.

Mrs. Dr. Thompson and sister, Miss Minnie Hawthorne, started yesterday for Covington, Ind., to visit friends for a week.

Cerro Gordo has a lady census enumerator, Miss Grace Barnwell being engaged in taking the census of the Cerro Gordo school district.

Henry Zinn, who has been off duty on account of sickness, is rapidly improving. He is thinking some of going west for a recreation.

The wheat-crop in this section averages about 18 bushels to the acre. The quality is exceptionally good, some of weighing 62 pounds to the bushel.

Ellie Drum was delayed somewhat in his work toward commencing the publication of the Cerro Gordo Clipper, by the misplacement of a part of his office furniture. The Cerro Gordo lodge I. O. O. F. will go to La Place to-night to assist in the organization of a lodge there. La Place seems to be booming in the secret society business.

William Baker, of the Cerro Gordo S. of V. camp, attended the Mansfield encampment. He reports that there was some earnestness in the sham battle that was waged Wednesday night.

In the past few months THE REVIEW has more than doubled its subscription at this place. The democrats here know where to get insight into the political affairs of today, as well as where to get the latest news.

The livery stable owned by Mr. Barrackman changed bands yesterday, Andrew Heminger being the new proprietor. Mr. Heminger will give things a thorough overhauling and refitting. Jacob Leslie remains in charge of the stable.



## WHY THEY SMUGGLE.

EXTENSIVE SMUGGLING UNEARTHED  
AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

Gothamites Get a Taste of Cheap Clothing—How the Smuggler Dodges the Tariff, and in That Way Sells Cheap London Clothing in America.

The eating is the proof of the pudding, and facts are the disproof of the pretenses and wild exaggerations of the protectionists.

One of their exaggerations is the statement that clothing is as cheap in the United States as in Europe. The curious side of the matter is that if this statement were true there would be no need for protective duties on clothing. But instead of lowering duties on cloth and clothing we find McKinley actually putting on still higher duties and telling us in his tariff speech with coolest impudence, "We want no return to cheap times in our own country." McKinley evidently does not believe that clothing is as cheap here as in Europe; and, what is more, he boldly assures us that it shall not be so. He has the idiocy to tell us in defense of his outrageous bill, that "when merchandise is the cheapest men are the poorest."

But the foolish claim that clothing is as cheap here as in Europe has recently been refuted in a practical way that leaves absolutely no foundation for the false pretensions of the men who make such a claim.

The smuggler has been detected again for the thousandth time. This time it is clothing made in London that he has been secretly selling in New York.

The efforts of Special Agent Wilbur have recently brought to light an extensive and organized system of smuggling. The smuggling is carried on in clothing, cloaks, silks, plushes, laces and in nearly all other articles subject to high duties, thus offering large profits as compensation for the risk of detection.

The method of operations is as follows: Certain agents in New York take orders for clothing to be made in London, charging on their bills so much for "freightage." The unsuspecting buyer supposes this "freightage" covers the duty also, as it is usually put high enough to give that impression. The agent having taken his customer's measurement and the goods having been selected, the order is sent off to London. The clothing is then turned up and is brought over in care of some employee on one of the ocean steamers. In New York the packages are kept well out of sight for a day or two after the vessel lands, and are then slipped ashore in bundles of washing. In this way the clothing reaches the New York agent in the course of a month or two; and the buyer, who knows nothing of this smuggling process, receives notice of the arrival of his clothing.

Now, the fact that these smugglers will run the risk of detection and punishment—\$5,000 fine or five years' imprisonment—disposes very effectually of the pretense that clothing is cheap here. If prices were the same here as abroad the smuggler's occupation would be gone—just as the occupation of McKinley himself would be gone. For this reason neither the smuggler nor McKinley believes in having things cheap here.

These smuggling cases have called out a mass of information as to the comparative cost of clothing here and in England. A man who signs himself "A Victim" writes a letter to one of the New York papers in which he makes this statement: "I can buy suits in London at from three to four guineas, or from \$16 to \$21, which cost in New York from \$45 to \$55. I cannot get quite as good a fit, but I do secure better material and more durable work. Now the cost of these articles to the tailor in London must be at least one-third less, or say about \$10 for the \$16 suit and \$15 for the \$21 suit. The duties amount to from \$1 to \$1.50 to the tailor, or possibly even less. Charging me from \$1 to \$10 per suit for transportation, etc., he still has a profit left him, and is able to undersell the American tailor by a very considerable amount."

An American missionary at home from South Africa on a vacation reports that even in that remote quarter of the globe clothing costs about half what it costs here, although it has to be shipped all the way from England.

The writer of this article can give a case from his own experience. Passing through London three years ago he had a light fall overcoat made at one of the best known establishments on Regent street, the cost being \$15. In the city of London proper clothing is still cheaper, as he afterwards found out. Now, in the winter of 1888-9 the writer was in Boston. He went one day into a tailoring establishment—one of the cheapest ones at that—to find out what would be the cost of the same coat in Boston. The tailor's attention was called to the quality of the goods—its soft, pliant character, evidence of the fine long clothing wool of Australia or the Cape.

"Now, how much would you charge to make me a coat like that?"

"Thirty dollars."

These smuggling cases and the McKinley bill together have stirred up the tailors in New York, and these men have recently held meetings to look after their interests. They saw their trade threatened by the smuggler on the one hand and by McKinley on the other.

At one of these meetings W. H. Kinney, who had been chosen secretary, gave an instance of how the proposed bill would affect American tailors. An overcoat, he said, which now, with the cost of making and a reasonable profit, could be sold for \$62.50 would, when the bill became a law, cost \$71.87, while a London tailor would be able to make such a coat and deliver it here for \$44.46, including the duty. Tailors would be compelled to pay a duty on two and one-half yards of cloth, which if made up would come in free.

The tailors are very strongly opposed to that feature of the McKinley bill which allows American travelers to

bring back \$500 worth of clothing from Europe.

Nobody ever hears of an American who has clothing made just before going to Europe; but this same American always comes back home with a large stock of clothing, and very happy to be rid of high tailors' bills for several years.

At present the quantity of personal clothing which a traveler may bring in free is unlimited, but McKinley puts the limit at \$500.

In the universal scramble for protection the tailors think that they also ought to get a turn at the wheel. They are opposed to allowing the traveler so much cheap clothing. A gentleman named Mitchell who knows says that McKinley's \$500 limit "would mean that a man could bring in from one to five years' supply of clothing and could escape the duty on it, while the tailor here would be forced to pay duty on the cloth he imported. Moreover, figuring on the scale of duties laid down in the bill, a Philadelphia house had made all its arrangements to manufacture clothing on the other side of the ocean and then import the goods, paying duties, etc., but yet making a saving from the cost of similar goods to the American tailor of 18 or 20 per cent. The effects of such competition upon the American tailor could be easily imagined. Beyond any doubt he would feel it most keenly."

That does not look very much as if "clothing is as cheap here as in England."

Who is it that buys this foreign made clothing? Not the wicked Democrats and Mugwumps alone. Republicans do it, too, for a man does not talk "patriotism" when he goes to buy clothing; he buys it where his dollar goes furthest. Nobody ever accused the Union League club, of New York, of having any leaven of "British free trade" in it; but this Mr. Mitchell, in speaking of the agents of London tailors, says: "It is an open secret that a couple of months ago one of these emissaries of a London house made his headquarters at the Union League club, which ought to be one of the strongholds of protection, and carried on his business with much success."

This Union League "stronghold of protection" clearly does not believe that clothing is "as cheap here as abroad," but it believes in getting clothing as cheaply as possible. It plainly does not endorse the famous saying of President Harrison that "a cheap coat means a cheap man," or the saying of the Lord High Tariff Maker himself that "when merchandise is the cheapest men are the poorest."

Smuggling is wrong—artificially wrong—made so, that is, by statute; but the smuggler is a useful institution in his way—he performs a service to the country by proving beyond all doubt that the tariff raises prices. Every smuggler that is caught preaches a mute tariff lesson to the consumers of this land. He crushes the life out of the protectionist pretense that goods are as cheap behind the tariff wall as on the outside.

**Unprotected Labor.**

Manufacturers always go to Washington and ask for higher duties in the interest of their labor. How does it happen that congress found it necessary to protect labor from these same manufacturers by passing the contract labor law to prevent them from hiring the "cheap pauper labor of Europe" and bringing it here to compete with American labor?

In some of the mining towns of Pennsylvania the census enumerators found these "pauper laborers" wearing their number on their clothing. They are entered by numbers on the books of the company, for which they work, their names being so far beyond our spelling and pronunciation as to form an agony unendurable to the bookkeeper. It is a well known fact that this is the most degraded and the worst paid labor in the United States. Has any of these cheap laborers ever been refused employment on the ground that he was too cheap, and that the manufacturer or mine owner did not wish to let him compete with the higher priced American labor?

The truth is that manufacturers and mine owners employ the cheapest labor they can get, provided only that it be efficient. Nobody can justly blame them for that. Every employer, by the natural laws of competition, is compelled to

get as good terms as possible in procuring labor. The employer is compelled to act on this principle. But then he should not go to Washington and ask for higher duties "to protect labor" when he knows perfectly well that the labor market is open to the widest competition, that he himself will hire the cheaper labor, although when this cheaper labor was in Europe he held it up to the country as a great bugbear, as the "pauper labor" which must not be allowed to compete with American labor.

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Laboring men know well enough that it is through organization that they get better wages, and that no case has yet been found where a protected manufacturer raised wages on the ground that congress had raised his protective duties.

Many cases, on the other hand, can be cited where a higher duty has actually been followed by a reduction of wages.

The protectionists raise their hands in holy horror at everything that looks like a "free trade scheme to ruin our industries." But the good Maj. McKinley himself now takes a hand at ruining industries by his high tariff bill.

In anticipation of the passage of the bill by the senate Messrs. Bullock & Son, the owners of the great smelting works at Newark, N. J., are preparing to remove their entire establishment to Mexico.

A Clever Maid.

Mistress (a very kind hearted one)—Did you drown the kitten as I directed, Marie?

Marie—Oui, madame.

"Did you warm the water?"

"Non, madame."

"What do you mean to tell me that you drowned those poor little kittens in ice cold water? You cruel girl!"—Yankee Blade.

Sensible If Not Gracious.

An invalid lady of this city, noted for her wit as well as her amiability, says in a note to a friend:

"I am suffering from dropsy, and what do you think my wicked brother says? He says I ought to eat heaps of blotting paper."—In Indianapolis Journal.

## Both Better and Cheaper.

The Royal Baking Powder, as an actual fact, is the most economical in use of any made, because of its greatly superior strength.

Both the United States and Canadian Governments in the course of their investigation of baking powders have published this fact officially.

The other baking powders known in this vicinity are shown by chemical tests to contain from 20 to 80 per cent. less levening-gas than the Royal. So the Royal, even should it cost more than the others, would be much the cheaper.

In addition to this the superior flavor, sweetness, wholesomeness and delicacy of the food raised by Royal Baking Powder would make any difference in cost insignificant.

When the Royal makes finer and more wholesome food at a less cost, which every housekeeper familiar with it will affirm, why not discard altogether the old-fashioned methods of soda and sour milk, or home-made mixture of cream of tartar and soda, and use it exclusively?

G RAND OPERA HOUSE,  
ONE WEEK

WE CLOSE OUR STORE AT 6 P. M.

EXCEPT SATURDAY NIGHTS

COMMENCING MONDAY, JULY 14.

Engagement of the Talented Indian

ACTRESS

OGARITA

And a strong Company in a Repertoire of  
Comedies and Comedy Dramas  
Including

LIZZIE LEIGH;

A MARRIED PAIR,

BESSIE'S BURGLAR,

A FAIR NUN,

LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY,

A DUMB BELLE,

AMERICAN BORN.

## OUR ASSORTMENT

Of Summer clothing, thin Pongee, silk, mohair; alpaca and  
serges in coats and vests and suits, black cheviots, Light cheviots and worsteds.

## OUR BOYS' DEPARTMENT

Big stock to select from in two and three piece suits, boy suits 10 to 18 years, long pants at very low prices.

POPULAR PRICES:—10c, 25c, and 35 cents.  
Boots on sale at the box office at 9 o'clock a. m. Monday, July 14.

SEALED BIDS.

Public notice is hereby given that the contract for the improvement of South Wood street from the south line of East Wood street to the north line of East Wood street at the same altitude on west side of South Wood street, which will be improved by grading, graveling, guttering, curbing and paving with brick, according to the plans and specifications of an ordinance relating thereto, passed by the city council on the 16th day of June A. D. 1890, will be let to the lowest responsible bidder, and that sealed bids will be received at the office of the city clerk in Decatur, Illinois, from the date of notice of until 4 o'clock p. m. on Saturday, July 14, A. D. 1890, for the labor and for the materials for said improvement, and for the entire improvement including labor and materials. Contractors must furnish brick equal to the samples on file in the city clerk's office.

A bond or certified check to the amount of \$500 to accompany bid. All bids when received will be submitted to the city council for action.

July 9, 1890.

F. C. BERRY,  
City Clerk.

SEALED BIDS.

## SEE OUR SUMMER CLOTHING

Silk, mohair and alpaca coats and vests, silk madras, s flannel and percale shirts, black pongee shirts.

Novelties in men and boys' straw hats.

Decatur: Leading One-Price Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers,

EAST MAIN STREET.

Indianapolis, Decatur & Western

2 Passenger Trains Daily.

No. 2 N. Y. Mail and Ex. except Sun 10:20 a. m.

No. 4 Cincinnati Express, Daily....11:15 p. m.

The only short direct route without change of cars to Indianapolis and Cincinnati.

Only one change of cars to Louisville, Cleveland, Buffalo, Columbus, Pittsburgh, Washington, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

Reclining chair car through to Cincinnati on night train via C. H. & D. Railway.

For further information call on or address.

C. C. DORWIN Gen. Agt.

J. S. LAZARUS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

4

Dr. M. BRANDON.

One of the twin brothers

now in Decatur for the purpose of treating all diseases of the Eye and Ear.

I also treat Cancer, having a Vegetable Com-

ound that has no equal for curing cancers.

Anyone buying any of the above diseases

should do well to call early and consult me.

Office over Dr. Stoner's Drug Store, south side of the Park.

BOOK BINDING.

Practical book binding and book making.

115 South Water street, Decatur, Ill.

Mosquitos bound, names stamped in gold on books, pocket-books, memorandum books, toilet cases, etc. I make telescope boxes and any kind of pasteboard boxes to order.

HERMAN SPIES.

Big G is acknowledged

the leading remedy for

Gonorrhœa & other

Leucorrhœa & White

I prescribe it and feel

safe in recommending it

to all sufferers.

A. J. STONER, M. D.

DECATUR, ILL.

Sold by Druggists

PRICE 50c.

Never Travel Without a box of

TANSILLS PUNCH 5c.

Never Travel Without a box of

TANSILLS PUNCH 5c.

Never Travel Without a box of